

# THE British-Californian

JULY, 1907

Eleventh Year

San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles

Price 10 cts

SCOTLAND'S STORIED RUIN WHERE LIES WALTER SCOTT.



Scotland abounds with beautiful old ruins, many of them of great historical interest, but few surpass the noble relic of Dryburgh Abbey in points of physical charm and storied history. Dryburgh Abbey was founded in the year 1150 and is situated upon a richly wooded hill, around which the River Tweed makes a circuitous sweep. Edward II, in his retreat from his unsuccessful invasion of Scotland in 1322, encamped in the grounds of Dryburgh Abbey and burned the monastery to the ground. Robert I, King of Scotland, contributed liberally toward its repair, but it is doubted whether it was ever fully restored to its original condition. The principal remains of the church in its present condition are the western gable, the ends of the transept and part of the choir. Under the

high altar is buried James Stuart, the last abbot of the church. St. Mary's aisle, a part of the transept, is at once the most beautiful and interesting part of the ruin. Here Sir Walter Scott was interred in September, 1832, in the tomb of his maternal ancestors. The ruins of the building are of considerable extent. The St. Catherine's circular window, twelve feet in diameter and much overgrown with ivy, is a beautiful feature of the ruin. From the top of Bemerside hill, which is on the road approaching the abbey, a most interesting view is afforded of the whole valley of Melrose. Sir Walter Scott always reined up his horse here to admire the prospect, and, strange to say, the horses drawing his hearse on that last sad funeral journey to Dryburgh stopped here also.



## DIVIDEND NOTICES

### THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Corner Market, McAllister and Jones streets, S. F.

At a meeting of the board of directors of this society, held June 27, 1907, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and three-quarters ( $3\frac{3}{4}$ ) per cent per annum on all deposits for the six months ending June 30, 1907, free from all taxes and payable on July 1, 1907. Dividends not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof and earn dividend from July 1st.

R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

### SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION.

N.W. corner California and Montgomery streets.

For the half year ending June 30, 1907, a dividend has been declared at the rates per annum of four (4) per cent on term deposits and three and six-tenths ( $3\frac{6}{10}$ ) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1907; depositors are entitled to draw their dividends at any time during the succeeding half year; dividends not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof and earn dividend from July 1st.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

### THE CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Market and Church streets, San Francisco.

Has declared for the six months ending June 30, 1907, a dividend of 4 per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, and 6 per cent on term deposits; interest on deposits payable on and after July 1st; interest on ordinary deposits not called for will be added to the principal, and thereafter bear interest at the same rate.

WASHINGTON DODGE, President.

WILLIAM CORBIN, Secretary.

### THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

526 California street, San Francisco.

For the half year ending June 30, 1907, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and eight-tenths ( $3\frac{8}{10}$ ) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1907.

GEORGE TOURNY, Secretary.

### THE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

101 Montgomery street, corner Sutter, S. F.

Has declared a dividend for the term ending June 30, 1907, at the rate of three and three-quarters ( $3\frac{3}{4}$ ) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, and payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal.

EDWIN BONNEL, Cashier.

### HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK.

646 Market street, San Francisco.

For the half year ending June 30th, 1907, a dividend on all savings deposits has been declared at the rate of three and eight-tenths ( $3\frac{8}{10}$ ) per cent per annum, free of taxes, payable on and after Monday, July 1st, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1st, 1907.

W. E. PALMER, Cashier

### CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY.

Corner California and Montgomery streets.

For the six months ending June 30, 1907, a dividend has been declared on all deposits in the savings department of this company at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, and payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1907. The same rate of interest will be paid by our branch offices, located at 1531 Devisadero st., 2572 Mission st., 1740 Fillmore st., and 19th and Minnesota sts. Dividends not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof and earn dividend from July 1, 1907.

J. DALZELL BROWN, Manager.

### METROPOLIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.

1237 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco.

For the half year ending June 30, 1907, interest on savings deposits at three and sixty-five hundredths ( $3.65$ ) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1907. Interest not drawn will be added to principal.

F. R. COOK, Cashier

### MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

706 Market street, opposite Third.

For the half year ending June 29, 1907, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and three-quarters ( $3\frac{3}{4}$ ) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1907.

GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier.

### CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

42 Montgomery street, corner Sutter street.

For half year ending June 30, 1907, a dividend has been declared on deposits in the savings department of this bank as follows:

On term deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum and on ordinary deposits at the rate of three and three-quarters ( $3\frac{3}{4}$ ) per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1907.

Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1907.

B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager.

### PACIFIC STATES SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

569 California street, San Francisco.

A dividend for the term ending June 30, 1907, has been declared at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after July 1, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal.

WM. PARDY, Secretary.

### SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

316 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

For the half year ending June 29, 1907, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after July 1, 1907.

FRED W. RAY, Secretary.

### HOW WE TREAT OUR BEST CUSTOMER.

To our British friends' request that we be as gracious to them as we have been to Germany in respect to Tariff concessions, we are making answer, in our debonair way, that there is no necessity for a liberal policy. There must be reciprocity, according to our wise and practical men at Washington, and Great Britain can't offer us anything in exchange for our concessions. The \$500,000,000 of trade which we now have with the Britons doesn't count, it appears, because free trade is the policy of Great Britain. If any obligation has been incurred, it is the British who have cause to be grateful, according to the reasoning at Washington. They ought to be very thankful to us for the opportunity to buy our wares. The logic of this reasoning leads to the conclusion that Great Britain cannot fairly ask us to reduce our duties until she has armed herself with a Tariff club and is prepared to smite us grievously. That would be reciprocity, but it does not appear to be either good policy or common sense for the United States to compel reciprocity on this basis.—Baltimore "Sun."

### DIDN'T HAPPEN IN OAKLAND.

Lord Cadogan is known as one of the best landlords in London. When North Street, Chelsea, was remodelled a short time ago, Lord Cadogan was approached by a syndicate which asked him to sell the property to them. To which the earl replied:—

"I will sell it, but I must insist upon your granting new leases to everyone who is in that street, so that no one is turned out for five years, and so that they will all have ample notice."

That made a difference of £50,000 to Lord Cadogan—in other words, if he had sold it outright without a condition of that sort, he would have got £50,000 more than he did.



# The British-Californian

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Temporary Business Office, 369 Twelfth St., Oakland, Cal.

IT is now in order for the local press to tell us that, bad as is graft in San Francisco, it is nothing as compared to graft in England.

IN Southern France, twelve thousand municipalities are resigning. Californians would be grateful for similar action on the part of one particular American municipality.

A correspondent of the "Examiner" in St. Petersburg is of the opinion that Russia is "nearing savagery," while the Russians are dead certain that America, or that portion of it covered by San Francisco, has decidedly reached that condition.

THE Protection journals, which contend that small imports and large exports are the true index to a country's prosperity, should find cause to congratulate the mother country on its June Board of Trade statement, which shows a decrease of £71,000 in imports and an increase of £2,471,900 in exports.

"At the meeting, the flags of all civilized nations will be displayed—thus excluding the flags of China and Great Britain."

The chief executive of an American city who six years ago volunteered the above insult to the British people has just been convicted of the crime of extortion and sentenced to imprisonment for five years in the State Penitentiary!

SAID John Redmond in a fiery speech at Wexford the other day: "We tell England that we hate her rule as bitterly as our forefathers when they shed their blood on this spot. We tell her that we are as much rebels to her rule to-day as our forefathers were in '98."

No need to tell it, John. Every Briton barring Campbell Bannerman and his flock are well aware of the fact, and wish you joy of it.

THE postmaster at Berkeley, Cal., makes no bones about it that he has newspapers which have been in his possession since Christmas last, and which he has made no attempt to deliver. He says that the Department at Washington cannot, under the rules, give him sufficient men to handle the mails until the next census is taken and Berkeley's increase in population is officially shown.

Talk about red tape in England!

AN American paper thinks that the Bank of England is not run on business principles because it wastes the building's spacious site of three acres with a one-story structure, instead of putting up a sky-scraper which would produce a handsome revenue.

No doubt this failure to utilize the wonderful value of the richest piece of ground in the world seems a sin and a shame to the practical-minded American, but the Englishman looks at the matter in a different light. He demands dignity in business as in other things, and the Bank of England to him typifies the dignity and integrity of the English business world. Signs such as "The Yankee Doodle Corn Cure Company" flauntingly displayed in upper stories of a "Bank of England Building" would shock him, and outrage his sense of dignity quite as much as if King Edward utilized the

spare rooms of Windsor Castle by taking in lodgers.

That the Englishman understands business as being something more—or less—than a greedy grab for gold is not to his discredit, in our opinion.

FRANK KELLY, whose nationality can be guessed at, has been arrested in San Francisco for the murder of six people in New York during the strike on the elevated railroad in 1906. At that time he was in charge of a car, and at the instigation of strike leaders he, for pay, deliberately wrecked the car, killing six passengers.

This episode should be given a place in that book entitled "What Irishmen Have Done for America."

THERE has been considerable agitation in Ireland lately against grazing lettings for the accommodation of shopkeepers and small householders, and it is developing with great intensity. Roscommon, Kings county, and North Tipperary are the centers of lawlessness. Reports are received daily of the gathering of large bands of peasants, who destroy gates and fences and clear the grazing over miles of country to the farms of the owners. The other day a fine two-year-old filly was discovered to have been disembowelled and left to die in agony. The animal was the property of a poor widow residing on a farm forming part of the estates of Viscount de Vesci.

Almost as bad as the New Ireland by the Golden Gate!

BECAUSE a London critic condemned an American play as being "insipid," the San Francisco Examiner (June 13) retorts with this mean attack upon the English theatre and English theatrical taste:

"In London a play is a stage performance setting forth the adventures of men in pursuit of other men's wives, presenting situations that skirt indecency, and portraying men and women with shady and vicious pasts.

"It appears that the American drama lacks these delightful qualities. Hence, of course, they can hardly appeal much to a public taste that seems to crave the disreputable and the suggestive.

"But why do American playwrights or American players seek the English field? The intellectual tastes of the two nations, like their ideals, morals, customs, institutions and destinies, are totally and hopelessly different, and against this deep and steadily widening cleavage it is obviously useless to contend."

A committee representing the labor unions of San Francisco have attempted to effect a settlement of the dispute between the carmen and their employers, the United Railroads, and have failed. The Committee stated that after a full and thorough investigation they had reached the unanimous conclusion that the Carmen's Union had been wrong in ordering the strike, and that before striking the Union should have offered arbitration. They had no excuse to offer for the action of the Carmen's Union in wrongfully declaring the strike, in violation of its own general laws. The Committee further stated that the carmen now realized their error, and that every one of them admitted they had made a mistake.

The Committee proposed that the question of hours and wages be now submitted to arbitrators, but the United Railroad officials declined to agree to this, saying that as a wrong had been committed the Labor Committee should condemn the wrong and demand that the strike be declared off.

To this the labor committee would not agree—and so no conclusion was reached.

But the public generally should cease taking sides, and so far as they are concerned end the controversy. For nearly two months there has been a heated struggle, much to the injury of business in the city, and now that the carmen admit they are in the wrong, and as there is no hope anyway of their forcing the United Railroads to make concessions at this time, the conflict should cease.



The failure of this strike should be a lesson to the Carmen's Union and the other unions. This is the day of power for the laboring class, but if they use their power tyrannically, and without justice seek to injure the capitalist and the employer, their power will pass from them, and their rule will as surely end as the tyrannical rule of the capitalist ended. Had the carmen acted fairly with the company, and considered the rights of the public, they would ere this have had their \$3 a day. The company, as a last resort, offered to arbitrate with them the question of wages and hours—and public sentiment would have demanded that they be given a \$3 wage, if not an 8-hour working day. But instead of abiding by the rules of their Union the men like slaves obeyed the call of an anarchistic leader who had nobody's welfare at heart but his own.

Good wages mean good times for everybody—for the merchant, the wholesaler, the banker and the professional man, and Labor can always count upon the public backing it up in any reasonable demand. But the demand must be reasonable and the conditions fair. There is a limit to what the most prosperous business will stand. This is where a State Board of Arbitration would come in useful—to determine just what any employer can afford to pay, and what is Labor's fair proportion of the profits of any business.

It seems to be a case of out of the frying pan into the fire, with the public of San Francisco and a Mayor to represent them. Schmitz has been put out of the way, but a man just about ten times as undesirable has been elected by the Supervisors (most of them self-confessed bribe-takers and grafters) to fill his place until November next, when a general election will be held. Charles Boxton is the new Mayor, a man who won some notoriety by his bitter tirades against the British during the Boer war.

Boxton, after being trapped by the detectives a few weeks ago, confessed to the Grand Jury, under oath, that he had taken a \$5,000 bribe from the Telephone Company, \$750 from the Gas Company, \$4,000 from the Street Railway Company, \$500 from the fight trust, and numerous other bribes, some as small as a handful of beer checks.

And this is the best that the prosecution, who is running the city, can do for us in the way of a mayor.

We confess we are not greatly elated, nor lost in admiration of the political system which makes such things possible.

We are reminded frequently by the press and public men that we have the best form of government in the world, one which all peoples should praise and endeavor to adopt. But we must confess that when looking at the fruits of it, enthusiasm is slow in getting kindled. Laws which make it imperative, or even possible, to retain criminals in office are not good laws in our idea, nor is the community responsible for such laws of a very high order of civilization.

This is an "unpatriotic" utterance we are aware—if not treasonable—but we cannot help it. To pretend that we admire such laws, or approve of the political system, were to play the hypocrite, and this we will not do.

THE "CHRONICLE" is fairer than usual in its view of the Irish Home Rule situation. It says:

"There is grave reason to doubt whether it can ever be a prudent thing for the people of one race to try to rule over those of another race. The Irish differ from the English in ideals, temperament, religion and domestic habits, and centuries of English occupation have brought the races no nearer together. England is the best possible market for Ireland, and that market has for years been absolutely free to Irish products, and if any relation can bring good will it is that of purveyor and customer.

"So far as can be judged England is now making every effort to repair the wrongs of the past. It will not give independence to Ireland, but short of that the English people seem willing to do anything. If they will not give the Irish the control of their own constabulary it is probably from a real fear, which may be well or ill founded, that it would not maintain order. But the Irish are dissatisfied and the friction seems to increase. A considerable party now openly favor a complete business and social boycott of all Englishmen in Ireland. \* \* \* These race questions are the most serious that a government can have to deal with, and we heartily wish, for the sake of the people of both islands, that they might somehow make a permanent end of all these disputes

and settle down in harmony."

The "Chronicle's" wish is kind and should be appreciated by both parties to the Home Rule dispute. We agree with our neighbor in its observation that "these race questions are the most serious that a government can have to deal with," and wonder why the "Chronicle" does not urge Uncle Sam to drop the Philippines.

Were Ireland as remote from England as the Philippines are from America the British people would not wait to be asked to give Ireland independence. But self-preservation, the first law of nature, demands that Britain retain control of Ireland, and this she will do to the end of time, or until her power is gone. And the Irish who cannot reconcile themselves to this unalterable situation should clear out, as the loyalists in America cleared out to Canada after the establishment of this republic, as Southerners submitted to Yankee rule or cleared out following the Civil War; as the Boers are doing. Anything but become a race of discontents and rebels, with a perpetual grievance to annoy other people with and waste the native energies in nursing. England owes Ireland nothing, for she has given Erin more than she ever took from her. There was precious little to take at any time, and this has been returned with compound interest. You do not find in England old Saxon families keeping up the ancient feud with descendants of the Norman invaders. The past was allowed to stay dead long ago, and the various races in England got together and made of themselves one grand people, taking into partnership the Scot and the Welshman, thus forming an invincible commonwealth of Britons. There is room for Ireland in the partnership; no room for her as a separate and hostile nation.

POLICE COMMISSIONER A. M. WALLEN, who voted against the granting of the applications made by Japanese for employment office permits, states that he did so on the grounds that the applicants were not citizens of the United States. He asserts: "I believe in granting privileges of an exclusive character to people who take enough interest in the affairs of the country to become American citizens. The right to grant such privileges is not imperative with the board and we have the right to either reject or deny applications."

Knowing full well that the Japanese are not allowed to become citizens of the United States, this is the rawest kind of an excuse.

A Japanese employment office is patronized only by Japs; it competes with no white man in the business, and there is no valid reason why it should be suppressed.

Manifestly, this action by municipal authorities is part of the general scheme of the administration to harass and persecute the Japs in order to make this race question the paramount one of the hour, and thereby divert public attention from the dark doings in officialdom. There is nothing that the City Hall would welcome more than a war with Japan at this juncture.

THE sentencing of Mayor Schmitz to imprisonment in San Quentin for a term of five years closes another sensational chapter in San Francisco's strenuous history.

Schmitz, with all his faults, is to be somewhat pitied, for he is a victim to a great extent of circumstances and conditions rather than a criminal by his own initiative. He was compelled to connive at graft in order to hold his job with the political machine, for it is the "machine" that makes and un-makes men—not the public, not the voters; they have nothing to do with the matter, however much they may imagine they have. And he was no doubt forced by his poverty to accept a share of the graft money in order to meet the extortions of the public as represented by churches, clubs, fraternal societies, unions, an army of political parasites—and we were about to say newspapers, but Schmitz gave little to the press, and that is one of the causes of his undoing. Every hour of the day there is a priest, or a parson, knocking at the Mayor's door and demanding that he purchase a hundred or so tickets for this, that, or the other object. And no sooner is this worthy gone than the benevolence fellows show up with like demands. Then the crab fishers want a new banner for their lodge room; the Jewish youths are about to start a gymnasium; the Greek Political Club wants a bowling alley, and the Press Club is about to give a benefit in aid of its refreshment fund. To all of which schemes the Mayor, be he Schmitz or



any other man, it makes no difference, is expected to subscribe liberally, for it is the custom in San Francisco, and he does meet the extortions, not willingly, but in order to hold his job and retain his chance for advancement. Were he to refuse, he would be denounced, boycotted, lose his popularity, and then the machine would cast him off as being politically dead.

Now, where is the money to come from to meet these multifarious exactions? Ten times the salary paid a Mayor of this city would not begin to cover the demands. Why, on the eve of every election candidates for office are "held up" to the amount of their salaries for the entire term, in the way of contributions to church bazaars, club funds, or "charitable" objects. Sometimes there are as many as five hundred of these schemes in full blast at the same time; and it is always about election time that a purse is being made up to send Father O'Blankity to the Holy Land for a year for the benefit of his shattered health and to pick up biblical knowledge. The bereaved widows get thought of at that season, too; the orphans have solicitous persons providing homes for them, and the horses and dogs get drinking troughs—or are supposed to.

Where is the money to come from? In his dilemma the candidate goes to the head machinist, the boss, with his troubles, and that individual smiles, hands out a sack, tells him to spend it, and says that explanations as to the where from and what for will be forthcoming later.

A rich man, such as was Mayor Phelan, can meet these extortions out of his private purse—but meet them he must. We do not believe a poor man has ever been elected to an administrative office in San Francisco and remained honest. Nowadays, we are positive, the thing is impossible, so greatly has the evil custom grown.

Some candidates, such as several of the present Board, who have an insight into the workings of practical politics, seek office with the deliberate intention of grafting, but the boss prefers unsophisticated men, they being easier to handle and satisfied with what is handed them.

Schmitz may have been a designing villain who plotted with Ruef to hold up the French Restaurants, the Street Railway Company, the Telephone Company and the others, or he may have been merely a weak victim to the system—we think the latter. But one thing is sure: the grafting public got from him a large slice of the corruption money. The good people we have referred to always get their share, and this explains why no politician, be he the greatest of thieves and grafters, ever dies rich.

The foregoing is not said in mitigation of Schmitz's offense,

### CALIFORNIA'S PROGRESS.

Progress in California has been specially marked during the month of June. Reports received by The California Promotion Committee from all parts of the State indicate steady growth from which is eliminated all boom aspects. The fifty thousand home-makers who came to the State during the Spring season have located themselves, and this enormous influx of people has had material effect on general prosperity. From all interior and coast cities reports show greatly increased building operations.

Crop conditions throughout the State continue good, with high prices for products prevailing and Eastern demand greater than heretofore noted.

With the closing of the month business in San Francisco showed improvement, bank clearings being specially strong, and showing heavy increase over similar weeks of the two preceding years.

The following summary for June shows California conditions:

San Francisco building permits, \$3,916,450.  
 San Francisco building permits since the fire, \$73,497,842.  
 Los Angeles building permits, \$1,493,279.  
 Oakland building permits, \$448,570.  
 San Diego building permits, \$1,136,850.  
 San Francisco real estate sales, 625; value, \$1,922,346.  
 San Francisco bank clearings, \$177,307,227.96.  
 San Francisco bank clearings, June, 1905, \$148,312,795.94.  
 San Francisco bank clearings, June, 1906, \$132,149,341.46.  
 Los Angeles bank clearings, \$51,457,221.  
 Oakland bank clearings, \$11,495,511.75.  
 San Jose bank clearings, \$2,395,935.52.  
 San Francisco Customs receipts, \$668,176.17.

but in order to show how futile it is to hope for any betterment in municipal affairs by merely catching and punishing a few individual culprits. The next lot of office-holders will be as bad; nay, they are bound to be worse, for the machine is out of pocket by this exposure and consequent temporary suspension of revenue. And the priests, and the fish-scrappers, and the fellows who for a living interest themselves in widows and dog troughs have all unmet wants which are accumulating and which must be met by future officials.

Surely it can be seen that the reform should start in the people themselves. They should cease, or by law be made to cease, demanding contributions from public servants for purposes legitimate or otherwise. That would enable officials to live on their salaries. In time, perhaps, the party machines can be abolished, and then hope for an uncorrupt administration will have dawned.

FATHER Joseph Gleason, in a sermon delivered at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Oakland, scored the men who were responsible for the recent street car strike in San Francisco, saying:

"The car strike in San Francisco is a startling example of false leadership, as it was brought about when there was no reason that it ever should have taken place, and now, through its rank failure, it is bound to bring poverty and discredit to a set of hard-working men who, through lack of judgment, placed their affairs in the hands of those blind to their best interests.

"From the very earliest times there have been dangers arising from false leadership, the dominion of deceivers and smooth hypocrites who fatten upon the credulity and honesty of their fellow men. And who has to suffer for all this? Not, certainly, the false prophets themselves, but the poor, honest fellows who put blind trust in their counsels and then have to suffer the consequences."

It was Gleason's good friend Father Yorke who was, more than any other individual, responsible for the strike, and therefore the terms "deceiver" and "smooth hypocrite" apply to him.

Yorke lies low these days, making no efforts to extricate the poor fellows who put their trust in him from the sad predicament in which his "false leadership" has placed them.

But then, some blame attaches to the carmen, for they should have had better sense than to blindly follow the lead of a known demagogue of utter irresponsibility.

It is to be hoped that they will profit by this experience.

The Temps of Paris draws attention to the extraordinary influx of British capital into Russia. It says: "During the past three months the Americans and English, and especially the English, have bought up everything there was to sell in the nature of mining and kindred industries in Siberia, Central Asia, the Urals and the Caucasus. Even in the region of Moscow the number of industrial concerns which have been lately acquired, privately or otherwise, by English capital, is very great. It is affirmed that at the very gates of St. Petersburg, on Lake Ladoga, on the boundary of Finland and Russia, the Pitkaranta mines, the only copper mines left in Finland, are now in the hands of the English. During the past year a great deal of money has been made in Moscow. The colossal increase of business noted at the last Nijni Novgorod fair shows no sign of relaxing. The State itself is said to have caught the fever, and as a start is negotiating the sale of the Eastern Chinese Railway, while other deals would follow."

American visitors are more numerous this year than ever before in London. The Ritz, the Savoy, the Cecil, the Carlton, and a dozen other big hotels are full of them. The millionaires of New York and Chicago and San Francisco jostle one another on the pavement of Piccadilly. Many of them have brought their motor cars with them.

A Welsh miller proved himself the equal of either American or Frenchman in smartness. He was unlucky enough to lose a spade guinea in a bin of flour, and after trying in vain to find it, told a neighbour the story. "Well, I suppose it will crop up in one of the sacks," said the latter. This gave the miller an idea. He advertised his loss in the local paper, offering a reward to the finder. His sales trebled in the next few weeks and he was paid for his lost guinea many times over.



## THE LORDS AND THE SENATE.

By Frederic J. Whiting.

The House of Lords has got into bad odor again. Its delay in ratifying certain of the great measures of the Commons has once more raised the question, What is the use of a second chamber, anyway? Doubtless in time the House of Lords will be mended or ended, as Lord Rosebery would say; but doubtless the change is not imminent. The Lords have a pretty fair understanding of their place in the politics of Great Britain, and the chances are about one in a thousand of their ever going far enough actually to endanger their status. A sort of instinct, acquired from long experience, always keep them from crossing the line. Their function is to keep the people from making fools of themselves; but when it is made perfectly clear to them that the people intend to make fools of themselves willy nilly, they can always be relied upon to exclaim, "Oh, very well!"

Probably there has not been a serious discussion of the Lords in the last hundred years that has not involved a discussion of the American Senate. It has been quite generally assumed by all who have argued the question that the Senate has a power to initiate legislation which the Lords now lack. But it is doubtful if this holds true of measures submitted to the lower-house. With respect to such measures, the province of a second chamber is to delay matters long enough for the second thought of the nation to manifest itself. The Lords always acquiesce in the views sent up to them by the Commons; but in the case of bills of vital importance they delay long enough to afford the people time to debate the question carefully, provided they are in any mood to do so. The Senate, on the other hand, is frequently disposed to withstand the public will, often to the very great harm of the nation. As the public will, be it good or bad, is the end of all legislation, it is hard to see why the House of Lords is not, so far as this aspect of the case is concerned, the more effective body.

At all points, the comparison between the Lords and the Senate is one of great interest. The differences between the two houses are generally supposed to be far more striking than their resemblances. But are they? It would of course be impossible to answer this question satisfactorily in an article of this length. Some light may, however, be gained by looking at a few of the points where the Lords and the Senate agree or differ.

In their fundamental philosophy, as indicated by their respective modes of creation, the two bodies differ widely. The Lords are an index of the great struggle which the Anglo-Saxon race has made for political liberty since the thirteenth century; the Senate speaks loudly of the local jealousies of the American people. In this one aspect, at least, the Lords are the more dignified house. The House of Lords owes its origin to real nobility. It sprang from the Great Council of the early Norman kings. Can the humblest American forget the debt he owes to the earls and barons whose relentless struggle against a tyrannical monarchy produced, but by no means eventuated in, the Magna Charta? It was not the common people who effected the liberties of England, but the nobility—the class which, despite its domineering qualities, was animated by the belief that, notwithstanding differences in outward condition, all Englishmen were brothers. Politically, it was the most sublime effort the world has ever witnessed. True, by raising the masses the Lords have in large measure destroyed their own *raison d'être*. In the very nature of the case, it is impossible for them to play the part which formerly they played so well; and it is no more possible for them to ignore the fact than for the commoners. Still, the conditions which have made the Lords a power have not wholly passed away. This power sprang from an instinct in the British mind—indeed, in human nature itself—which will never pass away; or if it does it will be a bad thing for humanity.

As Walter Bagehot said, not far from forty years ago: "The use of the House of Lords—or, rather, of the Lords, in its dignified capacity—is very great. It does not attract so much reverence as the Queen, but it attracts very much. The office of an order of nobility is to impose on the common people—not necessarily to impose on them what is untrue, yet less what is hurtful; but still to impose on their quiescent imaginations what would not otherwise be there. The

fancy of the mass of men is incredibly weak; it can see nothing without a visible symbol, and there is much that it can scarcely make out with a symbol. Nobility is the symbol of mind. It has the marks from which the mass of men always used to infer mind, and often still infer it. A common clever man who goes into a country place will get reverence; but the 'old squire' will get reverence. Even after he is insolvent, when everyone knows that his ruin is but a question of time, he will get five times as much respect from the common peasantry as the newly-made rich man who sits beside him. The common peasantry will listen to his nonsense more submissively than to the new man's sense. An old lord will get infinite respect. His very existence is so far useful that it awakens the sensation of obedience to a sort of mind in the coarse, dull, contracted multitude, who could neither appreciate or perceive any other."

This is true enough. A lord indeed has as much fascination for the American as for the Englishman. We are all anxious to get British lords as husbands for our daughters. And the more obscure our own origins are, the truer this is. It is probably a fact, however, that the great run of Englishmen, like the great run of Americans, have begun to think that the proper function of the aristocracy is ornamental rather than useful. We all feel that somehow inherited wealth and the leisure which comes with it embellish, even if they do not exalt, a nation. So we reverence the aristocracy, and probably most of us hope that some day, when we have got tired of money-making and politics, we may be admitted to its ranks. But we are disposed to keep it from participating in public affairs; more so, in fact, in this country than in England. Least of all, on this side of the Atlantic, have we use for the aristocracy of brains.

Unthinking critics have wasted a good deal of admiration on the framers of the American Constitution for their foresight in creating the Senate on its present lines. As a matter of fact, the existing policy is the result of a squabble. The smaller states, fearing that they might lose their identity, insisted that the Senate should consist of an equal representation from all the states. In order to secure ratification of the Constitution this provision had to be accepted. Such a competent critic as Mr. Bryce seems to think that the present plan has worked well, and is to be preferred to that employed by European nations with respect to their upper houses. But Walter Bagehot, one of the clearest thinkers of the nineteenth century, appears to take a very different view. He says:—"It is said that there must be in a Federal Government some institution, some authority, somebody possessing a veto in which the separate states composing the Confederation are all equal. I confess this doctrine has to me no self-evidence, and it is assumed, but not proved. The State of Delaware is not equal in power or influence to the State of New York, and you cannot make it so by giving it a veto in an Upper Chamber. The history of such an institution is indeed most natural. A little State will like, and must like, to see some token, some memorial mark of its own independence, preserved in the Constitution by which that independence is extinguished. But it is one thing for an institution to be natural, and another for it to be expedient."

But in nothing does the House of Lords differ so widely from the Senate as in the fact that its power has steadily waned in the last century, while that of the Senate has steadily waxed greater. The Lords were taught their lesson at the time of the Reform Act of 1832. They set out to oppose the bill passed by the Commons; but the Crown, acting of course at the instigation of the Government, threatened to appoint enough new peers to provide the necessary majority; and the mere threat was enough. The House of Lords has become a revising and suspending house pure, it can reject bills on which the House of Commons is not yet thoroughly in earnest—upon which the nation is not yet determined. Their veto is a sort of hypothetical veto. They say, We reject your bill for this once, or these twice, or even these thrice; but if you keep on sending it up, at last we won't reject it. The House has ceased to be one of latent directors, and has become one of temporary rejectors and palpable alterers.

Ten years or so ago it was said that the Senate had fallen into decay. That, however, was but a temporary phase. As a matter of fact, the general tendency of the Senate has from



the start been one of usurpation. To be sure, this tendency has gone hand in hand with a similar tendency on the part of the Executive. These two branches of the government have warred against each other, and each has striven to absorb the functions of the House. The Senate has been the greatest gainer, while the House has lost at all points. Up to the time of the Roosevelt administration the Executive had lost heavily to the Senate. The present Executive has carried the war into Africa; but whether he is to rank permanently as our American Scipio, time alone can tell.

Glance for a moment at the inroads which the Senate has made on the prerogatives of the House. The one power which the Constitution intended the Senate never should exercise was the power to initiate money bills. Yet the Senate quite early in its career began its efforts to steal this power. In 1833 Henry Clay offered his "compromise tariff bill" in the Senate—just about the time the House of Lords was being shorn of its last vestiges of real authority. Clay was conscious that his course was open to the gravest objection; for in his introductory remarks he said: "I owe, sir, an apology to the Senate for this course of action, because, although strictly parliamentary, it is, nevertheless out of the usual practice of this body." He insisted that his measure was not a bill to raise duties, but to reduce them, and therefore did not come within the reach of a reasonable objection on constitutional grounds. But Webster rose to the occasion with a memorable speech. He said that the constitutional question must be regarded as important, but that it was one that could not be settled by the Senate. It was purely a question of privilege, and the decision of it belonged alone to the House. Benton also denounced the measure on the score of its unconstitutionality. In the end Clay moved to have his bill laid on the table. Another instance occurred in 1837, when the Senate, by a heavy majority, authorized the issuing of treasury notes. The measure was denounced in the House by John Quincy Adams, who declared that if ever there was a money bill, this was one. The House seemingly triumphed in the end, but the real victory was with the Senate; a house bill was passed, which was accepted by the Senate. This species of aggression continued to multiply as time went on, calling forth denunciations from our greatest constitutional statesmen. It was a hopeless struggle, however; for today, the Senate practically initiates all our revenue and money legislation. Among those who have protested vigorously against the usurpations of the Senate is Hon. Joseph Cannon, now Speaker of the House. At the very end of the session in 1903, he complained bitterly because the general deficiency bill was held up by the Senate. In closing his remarks, he said: "In my opinion, another body must change its methods of procedure, or our body, backed up by the people, will compel that change."

Two of the most important prerogatives of the Executive have practically been stolen by the Senate—the treaty making and the political appointment prerogatives. The fashion now is to consult the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee prior to the negotiation of a treaty, and "what it says goes." And as for the power of appointment, "Senatorial courtesy" has made short work of that.

Some of the differences between the Lords and the Senate are more seeming than real. One of the most frequent objections to the House of Lords is that it is an hereditary house. Consequently it never dies. But neither does the Senate. It has been a continuous house ever since its first session. Only a few Senators are introduced during any one term; and in this way there is every opportunity for the cultivation of what Mr. Bryce has happily called the "self-esteem" of the Senate—a quality from which the nation has perhaps derived more harm than good.

It is claimed, too, that the Lords do not represent the people; that they represent only themselves and the people of their own class. But is the Senate free from this objection? Where on earth do you find special interests more adequately represented? The Lords may be narrow; but there is dignity in their narrowness. They cling tenaciously to the policies of the past; but they are for the most part policies which, though rendered antiquated by the surprising developments of these latter days, the nation has for generations, and even for centuries, considered indispensable to its well-being. Can as much be said for the course which the Senate has pursued?

The things for which so many of its members have stood are distinctly vulgar things. Why is it that this Republic cannot discard the pernicious legislation by means of which a relatively few great manufacturers take hundreds of millions of unearned wealth from the pockets of the people every year? Is there anything in the House of Lords more calculated to exercise bitterness and disgust than the sight of one man in the American Senate making it, apparently, his chief business that the protected manufacturers shall not lose one penny of their extortion? Say what you will of their other qualities, the Lords are certainly the most honest legislative assembly on earth. If any class of men are above the temptation to feather their own nests from their connection with politics, it is they.

But the Lords are stupid. If we find real political ability among them, it is mere accident. So runs the argument. But is it sound argument? The Lords have been shorn of their power; and where there is no power there is quite certain to be indifference; and where there is indifference there is apt to be the appearance of stupidity. Nothing is more common in the United States than for apparently stupid men to go into politics; and few things are more common either than for these men to acquire, from the exercise of their duties, real intelligence and efficiency. As a matter of fact, the peerage of Great Britain contains a large proportion of men of at least average ability, and a not inconsiderable proportion of men of great ability. Its ranks are continually recruited from among successful business men, from among great lawyers, scientists, and men of letters, from among men, in short, who have by their own efforts achieved eminence. Is this a less admirable procedure than the American way of replenishing the Senate? In the United States, when a man cannot get into the Senate by merit he is apt to get there by purchase. If he does not resort to a direct expenditure of money, he curries favor with the political boss of his State, who in turn sends out his orders to the legislature. How many senators in the United States owe their position to the will of the people? Briefly, the Lords derive their legislative prerogatives from a lawfully constituted monarch; the Senators, in too many cases, from an unlawfully.

The House of Lords is archaic; the Senate is wholly abreast of the times. Yet a bold man might venture the opinion that the one is as much in need of reform as the other. The one stands no more for "privilege" than the other; the one is no farther removed from the people than the other; the one no oftener contravenes the national will than the other. The House of Lords is a sluggish body, with little real power; the Senate is an active body, with immense real power. But for that very reason the Senate is in greater need of reform than the Lords. Their power is merely obstructive; but it is destructive.

#### COST OF GOVERNING IRELAND.

Lord Dunraven, contrasting the relative expense of governing Ireland and Scotland, says the population of the two countries is about the same, and yet there are in Ireland 2794 officials assessed to the Income-tax, which gross incomes set down at £1,028,844, while in Scotland the number of such officials is only 940, with gross incomes of £301,075. Further evidence of the wastefulness of Irish government, he says, is forthcoming in the fact that, while the total revenue raised in that country in 1905-6 was £9,447,000, no less than £7,635,500 was absorbed in local administration, the balance available for Imperial expenditure being £1,811,500.

#### WHICH HALF IS SPEAKING?

Winston Churchill, the youthful British statesman, is the son of an American lady, Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, formerly of New York.

Mr. Churchill is proud of his American strain, as is shown by a speech he made when he referred to it as "an emblem of the union of the two great English-speaking nations." In this same speech, alluding to the wisdom of the principle of international arbitration, Mr. Churchill cited the award in the Alaskan boundary dispute, adding that it was "a beautiful illustration of the blessedness of arbitration."

Whereupon one of his auditors asked:

"Will you, sir, kindly tell us which half of you is now speaking?"



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## British News in Brief

The municipal electric lighting supply at Leeds last year yielded £61,519 gross profits.

A memorial to "George Eliot," the famous author, which has just been erected near her birthplace in Arbury-park, takes the form of a granite pillar, inscribed, "Lest We Forget"

The first exportation of copper matte in the history of the Maritime Provinces was made last month from Picton smelter, consisting of 25,063 pounds, shipped to New York.

The old Manor House, near Tooting, London, in which Daniel Defoe lived and wrote his "Robinson Crusoe," is to be pulled down for a local improvement.

Lord Cromer, in a report made to the British Government estimated that the cotton yield of Egypt, which is now about 6,750,000 cwt., will be fully 10,000,000 cwt. fifteen years hence.

Customs returns at Ottawa for the month ending May 31 show the phenomenal increase of \$1,208,600 over May of last year. The total for the month was \$5,233,000.

The Ogilvie Milling company of Winnipeg have sent 25,000 sacks of flour to Japan, making 200,000 since February. The other milling companies are over-sold in their orders from the Orient.

The Times states that immediately the Temeraire and Bellephron have been launched this summer, and the slips are clear, two new Dreadnoughts of the 1907-8 programme will be laid down, so that these ships will be in hand before the close of the summer.

A manufacturers and industrial exhibition opens in Bristol on September 24 and continues for once month. It is proposed to include the display of the latest developments and inventions in the production and application of electricity.

The seventeenth universal cookery and food exhibition of England will be held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 1. There will be sections for foods and food products, cookery of all classes and dining room accessories.

To lay the corner stone of the Masonic turret at Hereford Cathedral the Earl of Warwick had the mallet used by Charles II. when laying the foundation stone of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The first badge granted under warrant by the Earl Marshal to a corporation has been granted to Launceston, to be borne on its standard. Launceston disputes with Bodmin the right to be called the capital of Cornwall.

The new steamship California, of the Anchor Line, will begin her first trip on September 14 from Glasgow, returning from New York September 28. The California is designed on practically similar lines to the company's handsome and popular vessels Columbia and Caledonia.

The Earl of Dundonald's retirement from the army is announced. The news of the retirement of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dundonald has caused no little sensation in army circles. He is the distinguished soldier who commanded the Canadian militia from 1902 to 1904. His mounted force was the first to enter Ladysmith in the Boer war. A quarter of his men were killed or wounded.

The original manuscript of "Scots Wha Hae," which was recently sold at Christies for £355, has now been acquired by the Burns Cottage and Monument trustees, and has been placed in the museum at the cottage at Ayr. Burns' seal, which was also recently purchased, has been placed in the monument at Alloway.

The last link of the late Charles T. Yerkes' tube system of underground railway was opened June 23. The new line, which connects the northern suburbs with the heart of London, is eight miles long. It was begun in 1903, runs on an average of sixty feet below the surface and cost £5,000,000. A party of financiers and officials attended the opening ceremony, which was followed by an elaborate dinner.

Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate street within London, has just been sold. This historic building is to be demolished and it is rumored that a bank will be built on the site. Crosby Hall was built in 1466, and was afterward purchased by King Richard III. It has also been the residence of the Lord Mayors of London, and the home of Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England.

An extension of Falkirk water works, which has involved an expenditure of £135,000, was formally inaugurated on May 11. The scheme included a reservoir at Drumbowie, near Denny; new filters at Little Denny, several miles of new pipes and the increasing of the holding capacity of the Earl's Burn compensation reservoir at 100,000,000 gallons.



The Strathcona memorial monument was unveiled at Montreal on May 24 with impressive ceremony, accompanied by a big military display. The unveiling was performed by Chief Justice Fitzpatrick, who extolled Lord Strathcona and the deeds of the regiment he raised for South Africa. Principal Peterson presented the handsome equestrian statue to the city, and Mayor Ekers made an appropriate reply.

Every province in Canada now has a coat of arms. Alberta was last to receive a Provincial emblem. Word has just been received at Ottawa from the Herald's College that a design has been approved for this province and the seal will reach Ottawa in a few days. The Alberta shield, which has been approved, has a St. George's Cross on the top and below it a range of snow-capped mountains, with a plain and field of wheat in the foreground. The design is quite a striking one.

The Cunard liner *Lucania* has just had a highly interesting experience in mid-ocean. She was in wireless telegraphic communication with the two continents, America and Europe. On one day her passengers had a most enjoyable diversion, inasmuch as throughout well-nigh the entire day the *Lucania* was in wireless telegraphic communication with no fewer than nine large Atlantic liners.

That twelve hundred canoes and three thousand men went up the Montreal river this spring is the estimate of A. Crawford Craig, formerly of Toronto, but now a silver seeker in the north country. Mr. Craig said that for days the river was simply dotted with canoes. It was a great prospectors' boom, and so far Latchford had been the place to reap the benefit. An instance of how far men have traveled to reach the new silver lands was given by Mr. Craig, when he said that a few days ago he met two Austrians who had come from mining camps in Patagonia, South America, to prospect.

Ever since the tragic death in Paris of Gen. Sir Hector MacDonald rumors from time to time have been heard that he was still alive. People declared that they had seen him, while others pointed out that no inquest had been held, and that nobody who had known him had ever seen his body. These rumors received an impetus after the recent erection of a memorial to him in Scotland, causing great distress to his widow. Now Gen. Stuart Wortley, an old friend of Gen. MacDonald's, who was military attache in Paris in 1903, has written to say, "I placed the body with my own arms in the coffin. I was present while the coffin was being closed previous to its removal to the English church."

A great combination of steel and iron manufacturers, similar to those existing in the United States and Germany, is in course of formation in Great Britain, with the avowed object of combating American and German competition. Nine big companies, headed by Vickers' Sons & Maxim, have assembled thirty-six previously independent concerns, which will give them control, it is estimated, of about 90 per cent of the steel produced in Great Britain. It is probable that the combination will involve regulation of prices, adjustment of output to demand and equal distribution of orders. What is primarily aimed at, it is asserted, is a combination strong enough not only to control the trade of Great Britain, but to "dominate the steel trade of the world." The combined capital of the proposed combination is £3,000,000.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, states that the Georgian Bay Canal Commission has practically completed, at a cost of some \$600,000, a thorough survey of the proposed twenty-one-foot waterway from Georgian bay to Montreal, via the French river, Nipissing and the Ottawa river. The engineers of the commission have not compiled a final estimate as to the whole cost of the canal, but, from information now available, it is stated that the total expenditure required for a continuous and easily navigable waterway, with a minimum depth of twenty-one feet from Georgian bay to tide water, will be close to \$105,000,000. It is said that the canal will shorten the distance from Fort William, on Georgian bay, to Montreal by over 400 miles.

On the eve of Socialistic legislation more paternal than ever Australia has hitherto known, Premier Carruthers has announced the plans for the next session of Parliament. The programme embraces pensions for invalids, subscriptions to friendly societies and the establishment of a system whereby the poorest persons may purchase annuities. There is little doubt that the proposals will be adopted. The annuities will be arranged by applicants opening accounts in the Government savings banks and their deposits, by the aid of Government subsidies, will draw special rates of interest. Premier Carruthers justified his proposals by arguing that they "tend to uplift the community, swell the ranks

of the friendly societies, increase the inducements to thrift and generally aid in the battle against improvidence."

That the British expect a vast attendance at the Olympic games which are to take place in London in 1908 is evidenced by the size of the amphitheater which is to be built for the purpose.

The amphitheater is to be erected at Shepherd's Bush, a western suburb, and is to provide accommodation for 367,000 spectators—far more than ever assembled to witness any of the Olympic games of ancient Greece, and four times the number accommodated by the Flavian amphitheater of Rome.

The sloping tiers of seats—seats enough for every inhabitant of Buffalo or Cincinnati—will rise to a great height. The structure will, of course, be roofless.

At the annual course of instruction to the Fifth Regiment of Canadian artillery at Victoria, B. C., No 3 Company, made a record in the six-inch gun drill which will probably excel all previous records in the British empire. The company fired thirty-two shots, making thirty hits. The last eighteen were fired in six minutes and a half with only one miss. One target was entirely carried away. The work of the Victoria company has never been excelled in Canada.

An important work is being carried on by the Dominion Government in the Canadian Northwest concerning which people in general know little. This is the building of a military road from Edmonton, Alberta, to the Yukon Territory. For two years the construction has been under way, in charge of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. From Edmonton to Atlin this long trail of 1600 miles lies through a region but little civilized. It is not a wide road—only eight feet. At regular intervals of twenty miles small log houses are erected. The construction party last fall reached Fort Graham, where they wintered. Another party of workmen this summer will push the work from Atlin until the two forces meet, which they hope to do before winter. The two front doors to the Klondike now lie in the United States—the Territory of Alaska. Should trouble arise between Great Britain and the United States, the Yukon Territory would be cut off. The military road is intended to prevent such a difficulty.

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## British News—Continued

Joseph Chamberlain celebrated his seventy-first birthday with his family at Highbury, Birmingham, July 8. A constant stream of telegraphic and postal congratulations poured in from all parts of the country. The health of the veteran statesman is slowly improving. He has been well enough lately to receive some of his political friends.

King Edward, en route to Ireland, stopped at Bangor on July 8 and laid the foundation stone of the university of North Wales. On the 10th their Majesties reached Kingstown and were given an enthusiastic reception. An ovation awaited them at the Dublin Exhibition. Everywhere in Ireland the King and Queen were received with enthusiasm, and expressions of loyalty were numerous.

The shipments of wool from Australia during the eight months ended February 28, 1907, amounted to 1,733,790 bales, an increase of 138,087 bales over the corresponding period of 1906. Of the total shipments 1,410,555 bales were from Australia and 323,235 bales from New Zealand. It is estimated that the total Australasian exports for the entire season will amount to more than 2,000,000 bales, an increase of 200,000 bales over last year, being the largest amount on record.

Hardening an ordinary drill in sulphuric acid, states the "English Mechanic," makes an edge that will cut tempered steel or facilitate cutting hard rock. The acid should be poured into a flat-bottomed vessel to a depth of about one-eighth inch. The point of the drill is heated to a dull cherry red, and dipped in the acid to that depth. This makes the point extremely hard, while the remainder remains soft. If the point breaks, re-harden, but with a little less acid in the vessel.

There is a great lack of skilled labor in all the industrial towns of Ontario and at the larger railway centers. There is scarcely a manufacturer in Canada today who has at call all the skilled labor that he could profitably employ. Skilled labor in Canada is taking on a cosmopolitan character and tone, a fact that should be kept in mind by artisans in Great Britain who are contemplating emigration to Canada. Today the railways and industrial plants are competing for men with farmers and contractors for construction work; and there will have to be a tremendous inpouring from the old world to meet the large and varied needs of all the interests that are constantly and eagerly in the market for labor.

Not even in the palmiest days of the boom years has Coventry, England, and other cycle manufacturing centers been so busy. New works are springing up like mushrooms, and almost as rapidly. The Swift Company is building new premises. The Raglan is contemplating a large extension. The Rover Company has recently acquired an extensive building on the opposite side of the road from their present huge factory. Only a fortnight ago there was the opening of the enormous Rudge-Whitworth extension. Humber (Limited) now has No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Coventry factories in full working order. The same satisfactory state of things exists in other towns. The Enfield Company, which only three months ago opened new works at Redditch, find it already necessary to extend, and an adjoining field, which was intended to be used as a sports ground for the workmen, has been commandeered for building purposes.

Canadians expressed lively interest in the announcement, which has been made simultaneously with the arrival of Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, regarding the proposed new short trans-Atlantic route through Newfoundland. The first practical step towards its realization has been taken in the concession by the Government of Newfoundland of a contract for the construction of a new railway across Newfoundland, at a point where the distance is eighty-five miles. Powers have likewise been secured by the same European contractors for the construction of a submarine tunnel under the Straits of Belle Isle, which would bridge the awkward marine gap between Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, and so unite the new trans-Atlantic short route with the great railway systems of Canada and the United States. The reduction of the ocean mileage made possible by this route is discovered by comparison of the 1930 miles between Fishguard and Newfoundland with the 3130 miles between Liverpool and New York, a difference in favor of Newfoundland of 1200 miles. In the opinion of a well-informed Canadian this bold scheme could not be successfully accomplished unless Newfoundland were to join the federation of the Dominion of Canada.

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## IAN MACLAREN AND WALTER SCOTT.

Ian Maclaren's last article was probably that which recently appeared in the *British Weekly* on "The Feudal Note in Sir Walter Scott." Here are some points from it:

"Scott lifted up his voice and prophesied unto all time that loyalty and chivalry and obedience and love, and not silver and gold, are the glory of a man; and that the 'gospel of 'getting on' is a squalid deceit and the destruction of character. Feudalism is but the form of his teaching; its spirit is the enforcement of the beauty and blessing of sacrifice."

## Scott's Message.

"When Carlyle complained that Scott had no message whatever for the world he really was beside the mark, for Scott was charged in the marrow of his bones, as Carlyle used to say, with a creed, and it was one which Carlyle detested. Every novelist of the front rank who has produced an organic body of fiction, whether Balzac, or Thackeray, Flaubert, or, if you like, Zola, has a spinal chord running through his books. It may not be carried to the tedious length of Balzac, or the pedantic genealogies of Zola, but it dominates the whole and is the pervading spirit. With Scott it was the ancient and dying spirit of feudalism. He was a stranger to the struggle of the times, he was a lover of past ages. His is the charm of autumn, the delicate coloring of a summer that is over. He touched no question of religious doubt, and stood for the simplicity of faith, and one knows he is speaking for himself in the unquestioning reverence of his cavaliers for authority and the submission of Scott's peasants to their ministers.

"Scott was most friendly with his inferiors and most respectful to his superiors—ever on the understanding that he knew his place, and they knew theirs. No person in his novels rises and is made a hero because he has climbed from poverty to riches. The self-made man hardly appears, and when he does he is treated contemptuously.

"No woman of gentle birth (with the one inevitable exception) marries beneath her in Scott, and no man aspires to a woman above him. The line between gentle folk and the rest of creation is kindly and quietly but firmly drawn.

## His Feudal Gospel.

"His feudal gospel affords a more engaging illustration when he treats, as he loves to do, the loyalty of a servant to his master, and he writes from his own experience. It is a mistake to suppose that any novelist can simply lift living persons into his pages. This would be a violation of the technique of his art, and were the same thing as if one pasted a photograph into the middle of a picture. The characters in real fiction have been his own creation, but his imagination can be fed with the material of life. Scott lived among the people of his novels before they took service with him in literature. If he deals very kindly with faithful Caleb Balderstone it was because his own household were so faithful to him."

## AS VIEWED IN CHICAGO.

The experiences of the city of San Francisco during the past year have been of a phenomenal nature and carry with them lessons which other great urban communities of the country will do well to ponder and improve. Passing through the crucible of affliction by fire in a visitation of calamity that laid the whole fair city desolate, she claimed the sympathy of the world in her unprecedented disaster. Recovering swiftly from the stunning effects of this great blow she applied her recovered courage and energy to the rebuilding of the fallen city, which was accomplished with incredible speed and thoroughness, and in a superb triumph of invincible energy that commanded the respect and admiration of every people. Hardly had she recovered from her physical misfortunes than she was overwhelmed by a fresh blow, this time dealt at the fabric of her civic organization by trusted citizens to whom her people had entrusted their honor and their interests. Now, with a rare exhibition of indomitable courage and resolution, she has cast off the leprous influences that had brought shame upon her fame, and vindicated the integrity of her people and their institutions. Today the mayor of San Francisco, who, under cover of the great calamity of the earthquake, and the engrossment of the people in the task of restoration, had, in consort with other unprincipled public servants, entered into a saturnalia of civic corruption for their personal gain, is the occupant of a prison cell, convicted of graft, and his evil associates are "on the way."

The history of the career of Mayor Schmitz and its culminating disgrace points out in a vivid light the dangers that attend concession in the government of large communities to the influences which placed and maintained him in power, and of which he has been, till now, held up as the special exemplar. The Schmitz regime was made possible by the alliance of the union labor influence with the interests controlled by Hearst, and as now proved, though doubtless without any knowledge of the labor leaders, of the vicious elements of the city. The results show that, while labor is entitled to recognition and representation in civic affairs, and while merit and ability in any condition demands respect and confidence, it is as unsafe as it is improper to advance men to responsible public place merely because they are labor men, and without regard to the qualifications which the public service ought to command. A persistent effort has been made in Chicago by the Hearst influences to accomplish the same sort of government here they have had in San Francisco, but has heretofore been thwarted by the independence and good sense of the rank and file of the workers. And with the lesson of the 'Frisco mayor before them, the people of Chicago will more than ever turn away from such efforts in the future.—The British-American.

## THE AUTHORS' TEMPLE OF FAME.

Of all modern writers, Sir Walter Scott has the largest place in that gigantic work, the British Museum catalogue. Scott has a larger number of entries under his name than any other author save Shakespeare, who has two volumes of the catalogue devoted exclusively to him. The entries under the name of Scott amount to just over 1,000, and cover eighty pages. Under the name of Dickens there are 752 entries, covering forty-one pages. Thackeray falls far behind his rival in this respect, with 223 entries spread over twenty-one pages. Of lady novelists George Eliot has 123 entries on six pages, and Charlotte Bronte seventy on four. Of Victorian poets Tennyson takes the lead with 481 entries, spread over thirty-five pages, while Browning has to be content with less than half that number—226 entries on eleven pages. John Ruskin has 315 entries on twenty-six pages.

## A JAPANESE JOURNALIST AND "THE MIKADO."

Mr. K. Sugimura, the special correspondent of the *Tokio Asahi*, a leading Japanese paper, was requested by the *London Daily Mail* to go and see "The Mikado" performed at Sheffield and see where it hurt his feelings. He went, and wrote the *Mail*: "I am deeply and pleasingly disappointed. I came to Sheffield to hear 'The Mikado,' expecting to find fault and to discover real insults to my countrymen. I thought that there must be serious cause for offense, since the play was being prohibited in England. I find bright music and much fun, but I could not find the insults. I laughed, and laughed very heartily. I enjoyed the music; I envy the nation possessing such music."

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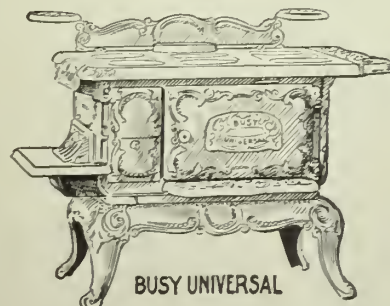
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**DEATH OF ROBERT H. NAUNTON.**

It is our sad duty to record the passing away of an old-time Britisher, one who was widely known on the Pacific Coast, and who had the love and admiration of his many friends and the warm esteem of every acquaintance.

A familiar figure in San Francisco for nearly forty years, Robert H. Naunton is no more. He passed away June 19, in this city, after an illness of only a day, but his end was peaceful.

Robert H. Naunton was a native of Ipswich, Suffolk, England, and was born on November 6, 1840. His early life, following his school-days, was one of rough adventure, for he served an apprenticeship with the Hudson Bay Company, and on the outposts of civilization developed those qualities of self-reliance, courage, and fortitude, which so marked his after career. Like his elder brother, however, he had a yearning for the sea, and when his term of service with the Hudson Bay Company expired, he followed the water, finally becoming first officer in the service of the Australian and Panama Steamship Company.

In June, 1869, he came to San Francisco, and after being in business with his brother for two years, accepted the position of general secretary of the British Consulate under Sir Wm. Booker. Here he remained five years, giving faithful and efficient service, and then went into the insurance business. For the last fifteen or twenty years he acted as an independent adjuster, and few men in the business were better known or more cordially esteemed. His reports were models of neatness, accuracy and promptness, and it used to be said that it was a pleasure to do business with Naunton.

He was an honest man, ever reliable in his word, and ever fair and just in his deed. He was kindly, too, and the good that he did in a quiet, unostentatious way, evoked many blessings upon his head. As a friend he was staunch and true, unchanging, and ever ready to be of help. His sympathies were warm and full.

He was one of the first subscribers to the British-Californian, and he didn't wait to be asked—and he was a stranger to us. Well we remember receiving his kindly message of good will, and his words of encouragement, with the true British ring in them. They gave us heart then, in a very discouraging task, and have in the years since often been an inspiration.

Robert Naunton always took a brother's interest in the welfare of his countrymen, and gave generously of his time, his energies and his money in their behalf. And never looked for any return. He was a member of the British Benevolent Society, the Sons of St. George and the British and American Union, and was honored in each.

While a good Briton, he was not narrow in his sympathies. He took an active interest in public affairs generally and was in every way a good citizen of his adopted country. He held membership in Farnsworth Lodge, I. O. O. F.; in the Knights of Honor; in the B. P. O. Elks, and in the Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers Association.

One brother, Capt. George Naunton, a well-known resident of this city, is the only surviving relative, and to him heartfelt sympathy is extended in his sad bereavement.

**NOTES.**

\* Mr. Walter R. Hearn, at present filling the post of British Consul-General at Havre, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Courtenay W. Bennett at this port. Mr. Hearn will arrive here in October. He is said to be a most affable gentleman and is regarded at the foreign office as one of the most capable men in the Consular Service.

Mr. Bennett, after formally taking possession of the New York office, left for England on a leave of absence.

**\* \* \***

Detective Sergeant Anrop Bainbridge has since 1869 been an important, though little heard of member of the San Francisco police department, and is now about to retire. In 1872 he began to build up the identification bureau, and since that time has been employed constantly in collecting one of the most complete aggregations of criminal portraits in the world.

Sergeant Bainbridge owes his success in the identification of prisoners to a natural gift. After he has once looked at a face or heard a name the impression never passes from his memory. Pictures of criminals have been sent to him from all parts of the world for him to pass upon. His reputation is world-wide. He was born in Norfolk, England, in 1832.

**\* \* \***

Mrs. G. Alexander Wright and the Misses Wright of Palo Alto were hostesses on June 19th at an elaborate affair which took the unique form of a lavender tea, held in the red room of the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco. It was one of the prettiest affairs society folk have enjoyed this year, and despite the prevailing disorder of the city there were few regrets and about thirty guests assembled to enjoy the dainty menu and interesting afternoon. A professional orchestra of young ladies was in attendance and dispensed sweet and appropriate music throughout the afternoon.

Lavender being the prevailing color, the decorative features were tastefully carried out with lavender, sweet peas, and ferns, presenting a charming effect. In the center of the round table stood a centerpiece of lavender flowers, to which was attached by lavender ribbons individual bunches of sweet peas of the chosen color, the ribbons extending to within reach of each guest. At a given signal each lady drew her individual bouquet, which was found to contain a dainty souvenir announcing the engagement of Miss Ethel E. C. Wright to Allen H. Peek, M. D. Miss Ethel Wright is one of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. G. Alexander Wright, who are well known in San Francisco and the trans-bay cities.

After extended travel abroad, the Wrights resided in Alameda for many years, but recently moved to Palo Alto. Miss Ethel is a graduate of the University of California, having taken her college degree of Bachelor of Letters at the last May commencement. She is a violinist of ability, having studied under August Hinrichs, and has been heard frequently in San Francisco, also many times she will be remembered as assisting with the programmes of the social afternoons of the Woman's Auxiliary to the British and American Union. Mrs. G. Alexander Wright is the President of the Auxiliary.

Dr. Peek is a prominent graduate of Cooper Medical College and a popular member of the Omega Upsilon Phi Fraternity, formerly of San Francisco and now practicing his profession in Southern California. The wedding will take place in the early autumn.

**\* \* \***

The city of Buffalo, N. Y., is to have an "Old Home Week," commencing September 1st, and former residents of that town are requested to send their addresses to James W. Greene, 207 White Building, Buffalo, in order to receive a souvenir invitation to the celebration. There are to be special days. Wednesday, September 4, will be Canadian Day, dedicated to their neighbors across the border, with a parade in their honor, of which Canadian troops will be a feature.

**\* \* \***

A party of twenty-two prospective settlers left Selma, Fresno County, last week for Calgary, Canada, in a special train, with Pullman sleeper attached. They were farmers and men of means and expect to do well in fertile and sunny Alberta. The Canadian Pacific irrigated lands near Calgary are attracting settlers from all over the world, and that section of the dominion promises to quickly become one of the most populous. More money is to be made there than elsewhere because the land is cheap, crops certain, and a market sure.

**\* \* \***

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### SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The report of Burnaby Lodge to Grand Secretary shows a healthy condition of affairs, notwithstanding the loss of several members by removal to other parts of the country.

The new officers have started in vigorously on their duties and the month just passed shows another gain in membership. The following were initiated during June: Isaac Newton, Harry Townsend, Cecil Gauntlett, Robert Barker, Wesley Savage, John Tassell, Walter Goldfinch, Albert Emmens.

Brother Edward Powell of Albion Lodge, is responsible for the capture of five of the candidates. "Good boy, Ed! Keep on with the good work."

The new Social Committee has already justified its appointment, and the last "Social Night" was a hooming success. A large number of friends accepted the invitations issued and a most enjoyable program of mirth and music was presented.

Owing to the car strike it has been deemed advisable to restrict "Social Night" to one evening a month. A picnic committee has been appointed in hopes of holding a picnic in the near future, which many are desirous of having.

\* \* \*

Alhion Lodge, Oakland, will give a stag social on the evening of the 17th inst. This will be the initial effort of the new directorate to entertain the members of the lodge and their friends, and Chairman Reese of the Entertainment Committee promises an affair fully up to anything presented in the past. President Jesse Moore will preside.

The Lodge continues to add to its membership roll, and the funds are growing nicely.

\* \* \*

Royal Oak Lodge, Los Angeles, had the pleasure of entertaining two San Francisco brothers—Pope of Pickwick and Ford of Pickwick—at a recent meeting. The former, called upon for remarks, told of the formation of the Long Beach Lodge, and Brother Pope dwelt upon many subjects, his recent visit to England and the changes he had noticed, the passing of his old friend, Digby Johnston, and of his work in the Order when it was established in San Francisco 23 years ago.

A good program was given on this occasion, those contributing being Brothers Hayes, Ward, Dorner, Daniels, Dr. Haigh, Gadsden and others. Refreshments were served. A large contingent from Pasadena was present.

The officers of Royal Oak Lodge, Los Angeles, for the ensuing term were elected on May 27 and installed June 3. The officers are: President, W. W. Megget; Vice President, A. J. Pawsey; Secretary, Edward Cooper (tenth term); Treasurer, W. Meek; Messenger, F. W. Ashton; Asst. Sec'y, R. F. Cole; Asst. Messenger, H. Clark; Chaplain, B. Stead; Inside Sentinel, F. H. Voittier; Outside Sentinel, Joe Townsend; Trustee, G. F. Gadsdon; Physician, F. Haigh. The Delegates to the Grand Lodge were also elected as follows: E. Cooper, R. Sharp, G. F. Gadsdon, H. Riley; Alternates, J. A. Simmons, A. J. Munton, C. A. Holt, J. Langdon.

\* \* \*

June 14th, Alexander Lodge, Pasadena, installed officers for the ensuing term, our genial W. G. P. Bro. Meek officiating, assisted by Bro. Ford of San Francisco as Grand Messenger, now in this part of the State trying to organize new lodges. The new officers are: W. P., E. R. Sanderson; W. V. P., W. Murrell; Mess., D. Ward; Chap., E. C. Vatcher; Asst. Mess., Thos. Richardson; Sec., T. P. Adney; Treas., H. J. Vatcher; Asst. Sec., E. Ward; Inside Sentinel, A. E. Kemp; Outside Sentinel, R. N. Malaen; Delegate, G. M. Boston; Alternate, H. J. Vatcher.

### "GENERAL GORDON LODGE."

The above is the name that has been given to the latest baby lodge in the St. George fraternity, which is being nursed into well-being at Long Beach, Southern California.

Brother H. J. Ford has been on the ground ever since he so successfully instituted the new lodge at San Mateo, last month, and so fruitful have been his efforts that on Wednesday evening, the 3rd inst., the baby lodge at Long Beach was christened, with much ceremony. Twenty-five members were initiated, and the applications of eighteen candidates were received. Brother Ford is now on his way to San Diego, to spread the light there, and with good prospects of success, but if he accomplishes nothing further he has done invaluable work for the Order on his organizing tour, for both of the new lodges are made up of a good class of men, who will carry through what they have undertaken. Many of them have been personally known to us for years, and we say the Order is fortunate in having enlisted their interest. And at the same time they have done a good thing,

and the right thing, for themselves, and they will never have cause to regret it, as the years will tell.

Our Southern Californian correspondent, Mr. E. H. Rydall of Los Angeles, was on hand as usual and took part in the proceedings. He sends us a glowing account of the affair, and encloses an original ode which he read and which we assume he composed. It is apropos and full of fine spirit.

From Brother Rydall's account we gather that 35 members from Los Angeles and 20 from Pasadena went down to Long Beach to help with their presence and knowledge the newly initiated brothers, which kindness was greatly appreciated. Supreme Deputy Robert Sharp, Grand President, Wm. Meek, Past Grand President, Chas. Pope and Grand Chaplain Edward Cooper took charge of the meeting and with the temporary aid of visiting brothers, who had come with their regalia, badges, etc., installed the officers for General Gordon Lodge, as follows:

Past President, Henry W. Meltzer; President, George H. Walker; Vice President, M. T. Owens; Secretary, R. J. Bostock; Treasurer, James R. Bramble; Messenger, Frank P. Edmundson; Assistant Messenger, John H. Williams; Chaplain, Rev. Robert Goodin; Inside Sentinel, John Witter; Physician, Dr. A. E. Gresham; Trustees, Dr. O. Bates, Dr. J. M. Holden, A. P. Edwards.

A banquet was given after the ceremony and everybody passed a delightful hour around the festive board. Mutual felicitations were the order, needless to say. The Long Beach men said they were proud of such representatives of the Order as they had met, and the latter said the Order had good reason to congratulate itself on the new acquisitions.

We trust that the new lodge will appoint a press committee so that we may be kept informed from time to time of their progress, the sister lodges in other parts all being interested in their welfare.

\* \* \*

Just as we go to press we are in receipt of a note, dated San Diego, from "District Deputy Worthy Grand President and State Organizer H. J. Ford of Pickwick Lodge 259, San Francisco," in which he states that a lodge for San Diego is assured. He finds the interest very keen down there.

The brothers will note Ford's new title. He has evidently undergone promotion since he left here, a plain organizer. But it is official, and he must now be addressed accordingly. He cannot be knighted on his return for he is already a Sir Knight, but doubtless he will be honored in some way in recognition of his splendid services.

### A GOOD MAN GONE TO REST.

Brother W. G. Johnson passed away on Sunday, June 30, 1907, at Stockton, Cal. His death will be a loss to several fraternal orders.

A member of Burnaby Lodge, Sons of St. George, he became its presiding officer after years of faithful work and then served through the various offices of the Grand Lodge, finally attaining the high honor of Grand President. Always ready to respond to the call of duty, Brother Johnson now goes to his Maker to receive his badge of merit—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

He was also a member of Burns Lodge, A. O. U. W., and Court Justice, F. O. A.

The funeral took place on Friday, July 5, 1907, at the parlors of A. W. Martin & Co., San Francisco. A large number of friends and members of Sons and Daughters of St. George were present; also members of F. O. A. and A. O. U. W. Brother Jack of Burnaby Lodge, at request of the deceased brother some time ago, officiated and read the beautiful funeral service of the Episcopal Church. This was followed by the burial service of the Sons of St. George. W. P. Brother A. Finlayson and W. Chaplain Geo. Burrows performing the last sad rites to our deceased brother.

The members of the various societies escorted the remains for some distance, the funeral then proceeding to Odd Fellows' Cemetery, where the cremation took place.

A short service was held at the Cemetery. Many beautiful floral tributes to our deceased brother were laid at his bier, and a fraternal sympathy is bestowed upon a bereaved widow.

P. C. WOODHOUSE.

### DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

The following named officers for Britannia Lodge, No. 7, were installed on June 3rd:

W. P. President, Miss F. Beauford; W. President, Mrs. Bessie Hooper; W. V. President, Miss J. Mosier; W. F. Sec., Mrs. R. Meadows; W. Treasurer, Mrs. G. C. Muhlnier; W. Recording Sec., Miss L. Cogill; W. Chaplain, Mrs. H. Burrows; W. First Con., Mrs. R. Schoenfeldt; W. Sec. Con., Mrs. H. Hutchinson; W. I. Guard, Miss Anna Merritt; W. Outside Guard, Mrs. M.

O. Corder; W. Organist, Mrs. A. P. Ford.

The retiring P. P. Sister J. Creba was presented with a beautiful gold badge, the emblem of the Order, on receipt of which she made some very kindly and able remarks. Refreshments were served and a cordial welcome extended to visiting sisters.

R. MEADOWS, W. F. S.

### DR. COULSON HONORED IN CORNWALL.

A recent issue of the "Lostwithiel Guardian" (England) contained the following item of news. Dr. Coulson, we need hardly say, is well and favorably known in San Francisco:

As briefly reported in last week's "Guardian," Dr. Coulson has just remitted to the Park Committee through his Agent in this country (Mr. Hedley Hoar, of Dawlish) another portion of the £100 which he promised for the improvement and beautifying of the plot of ground on the Shirehall moor, and which has through his generosity bloomed forth from a common dumping ground into a beautiful park and which was at the opening ceremony held last year, by common consent, called Coulson Park. The amount now received amounts to £50, which is a grand total of £90 given towards the park by Dr. Coulson.

### DOMINION DAY.

July 1 was Dominion Day and was celebrated throughout Canada with great enthusiasm. There was no observance of the anniversary in California, to our knowledge, but our correspondent at San Antonio, Texas, sends us particulars of a big celebration in that town, given under the auspices of the Texas British Association. A concert was held at the Texas Military Academy, followed by a spread. Stirring speeches by Britons, Canadians and Americans were the distinctive feature. A cricket club was organized the same evening.

## THE UNION JACK.



Fig. 1. The Cross of St. George.

The National Flag of Scotland from the time of the Crusades to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Armada defeated under this flag.



Fig. 2. The Cross of St. Andrew.

The National Flag of Scotland which was combined with St. George's Cross in 1606, as shown in Fig. III.



Fig. III. The first Union Jack.

The National Flag from 1606 to 1801. Under this flag Gibraltar was captured, the Battle of the Nile, and the Battle of Blenheim won.



Fig. IV. The Cross of St. Patrick.

The Flag of Ireland which added to the first Union Jack in 1801, forms our present Union Jack.



Fig. V. The Union Jack.

Adopted 1st January, 1801, in consequence of the Act of Union with Ireland.



### THISTLE CLUB GAMES.

The twenty-sixth annual gathering and games of the San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club passed off most successfully at Shell Mound Park on July 4th. Notwithstanding the difficulties of transportation in San Francisco the grounds were packed from noon on, and it seemed that never in the painless days had the Thistle games attracted a greater throng. About eleven thousand people passed through the gates. The trains from San Francisco were not quite as crowded as in pre-earthquake years, but there was a greatly increased flow of people from all parts of Alameda county. It was a picturesque and highly interesting show and strangers were heard to say it was the greatest picnic they had ever attended. The thirty-four athletic and other events in the arena were each first-class, being contested with spirit by participants who were among the best on the coast. The pole vaulters, the hammer throwers, the foot racers, the bicycle riders and the exhibition dancers were the real thing, and could hold their own creditably in any part of the world.

One event that attracted considerable attention was the special mile race. D. Walker, the winner, who made the remarkable time of 4:50, holds a record for the event.

The tug-of-war between the Thistle Stalwarts and the Caledonians was another exciting event and held the vast concourse of spectators spellbound until the fateful moment, when the Caledonians dragged their plucky opponents to defeat. The Thistles, captained by Jas. B. Johnstone, put up a good fight, however, and their opponents had cause to consider their victory a hard-won one.

The various Highland dances, etc., in costume, were all good, and won the admiration of the onlookers.

Dancing in the big pavilion engaged a large number of the younger people the day long, while the various other attractions on the grounds had generous patronage.

Altogether the day passed most pleasantly, and it is gratifying to be able to say, without any disorder.

The winners of the events are, in the aggregate, some two thousand dollars to the good, but the Club made money also, so everybody is satisfied. The Games Committee had to proceed under many disadvantages this year, but by dint of hard work and a generous use of printers' ink and billboard space, they scored a notable triumph, and they are to be highly complimented on the same.

A few of the prizes were donated by friends of the Club, and the Games Committee desire to thank for this kindness the following San Francisco firms: Thomas Morton & Son, John W. King Company, T. M. Ferguson Co., Burnell & Co., and Ring Bros.

Since the above was put into type we learn from treasurer Geo. W. Paterson that the gathering this year has proved to be the greatest success in the history of the Club. While last year was good, netting \$2500, which sum was subsequently donated to the Red Cross Fund for the benefit of the refugees, the profit this year, after all bills have been paid, is more than \$3500.

### "ROB ROY" BY CLAN FRASER.

The great indoor Scottish event of the year will be the presentation by Clan Fraser, San Francisco, of "Rob Roy," in full theatrical setting, under the direction of Alex Smith. This is to take place on the Walter Scott anniversary next month, which event it is the purpose of the show to commemorate.

Those who have witnessed former events of this kind given by Clan Fraser know of the treat that will be presented, and as doubtless they will widely recommend it to their friends the "Rob Roy" play will be a great success.

Particulars as to tickets, etc., will be found in the advertisement in this paper.

### MR. HAMILTON COMPLIMENTED.

Mr. Hugh Hamilton, who, it will be recalled, recently entered into the state of double blessedness, was honored by the St. Andrew's Society of Oakland at an opening meeting last week. Mr. Hamilton is one of the members of longest standing in the Society and has ever given liberally of his time and means to assist in the carrying out of its purposes, and is withal very popular personally. So his fellow members concluded that they would never have a better opportunity to manifest their esteem than now, and they took advantage of the circumstance of his wedding to present him with a testimonial, in the form of a loving cup.

The presentation took Mr. Hamilton by surprise, but he recovered in time to make a neat response, expressing his deep appreciation and thanks.

A little feast followed, together with a program of songs and speeches.

### "THE REAL PEOPLE."

They know no race-hatred—these people I know—

They hate anything that is small,  
With zeal for their country their hearts are aglow,

But their motto is "Justice for all."  
They honor a gentleman whatever his creed,  
They smile when the ignorant brag;  
Their scorn is for no man because of his creed,  
But for he that's untrue to his flag.  
They hate most the scoundrel who's born of their race,

Their deadliest enemy he  
Who brings on his country a thought of disgrace

Who isn't what he ought to be,  
American, Briton, Dane, Dutchman or Jew,  
Are one in the cause of the right,  
And honor the glorious red, white and blue,  
The banner of souls that are white.  
Talk not to these people of feuds of the past  
Tho' you may be horn of their clan;  
They smile at false pride and false notions of caste,

The question is, "Are you a man?"  
They judge of a man by a sense of his worth,  
They honor the soul that is true;  
These are the real people—the salt of the earth—

The sons of the red, white and blue.

F. CLIFFORD HARRIS.

Los Angeles, Cal.

### BRITISH CALIFORNIA SOCIETY.

A large number of the members of this popular San Jose society and their friends attended the usual social monthly gathering. As this was the last meeting of the half-year, nomination and election of officers for the ensuing term were in order. There were four nominations for the presidency, and on ballot, W. S. Heron, who has served before, was declared elected President. Dr. A. M. Sutton, the retiring President, was chosen Vice President, and Miss Jennie Sheriffs and C. J. Cromarty, Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively, both being re-elected. The semi-annual statement showed a good balance in the treasury, and a strength of 160 members actually in good standing. Altogether the association is in a most satisfactory condition. The program of the evening was varied and well chosen, and comprised vocal and instrumental music and addresses by George Rodgers, and the newly-elected officers. Refreshments were served ere adjournment was taken.

### AUSTRALIAN TRADE INCREASE.

Australian trade has made remarkable progress during the past sixteen years. In 1890 the imports into the commonwealth amounted to \$167,000,000, last year they were \$207,312,200. The increase in exports makes an even better showing, rising from \$117,769,300 to \$257,437,850. During the same period exports of bullion and specie increased from \$24,819,150 to \$82,243,850. It is only of late years, however, that the balance of trade has been favorable to Australia. As recently as 1903 imports of merchandise amounted to \$177,627,250 and exports to only \$141,615,150. Between 1890 and 1903 there were many years which showed an adverse balance, but the indications now point to the pursuit of a course by the Australians which will make them less dependent on outsiders for manufactured articles than formerly, and possibly may bring them into the list of active exporters of such products.

### A PARDONED ENGLISHMAN.

Some few years ago leading members of Royal Oak Lodge, Sons of Saint George, Los Angeles, interested themselves in the case of an Englishman sentenced to life imprisonment in the Yuma Penitentiary. Ten years ago in a quarrel somewhere in Arizona among Mexicans and bystanders, in which he participated, a man was killed; the Mexicans escaped, as they frequently do, but the Englishman was taken and convicted as in particeps criminis. It was a most unfortunate affair, for our friend is quite sure he never shot any man, and never wanted to. Steps were taken to interest the officials, and petitions forwarded

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from the lodges Sons of Saint George of Southern California. It seems that the consensus of opinion of the prison officials was in line with the convictions of the Sons of St. George, for in consequence of the efforts made, the man lately received a free pardon. He immediately appeared at the lodge room in Los Angeles and thanked the members for their efforts. Later he sent the lodge a very handsome cane, manufactured by himself in the prison out of old copies of the British-Californian, so welded and varnished as to make a very useful and attractive stick. The lodge received the memento with thanks, and intends to have it raffled for the benefit of the social fund. This incident speaks well of an Order that not only attends to its own disabled members but extends a helping hand to unfortunate countrymen in distress.

E. H. RYDALL.

[We often wondered who our strange subscriber was who, notwithstanding the undesirability of Yuma as a place of residence, never changed his address. He has our congratulations on his happy release.—Editor.]

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### CALEDONIAN CLUB.

Meets Fridays at Louis Roesch Bldg., Mission and Fifteenth Streets, San Francisco. Chief, D. D. McRae; First Chieftain, Jas. A. Macdonald; Second Chieftain, F. F. Finley; Third Chieftain, Chas. Macdonald; Fourth Chieftain, Jas. W. Cameron; Physician, Dr. J. A. J. McDonald.

### SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

Meets 2d and 4th Saturday evenings at 3265 Sixteenth, San Francisco.

Royal Chief, Geo. Dow; Chieftain, Chas. Macdonald; Recorder, David Girdwood; Treasurer, Geo. W. Paterson; Financial Secretary, John A. Hannay; Sergeant-at-Arms, John H. Keen; Propertyman, Jas. Gray; Trustees, R. H. Murray, Alex. E. Carlisle, Alex. Nicholson; Piper, Edward Ross.

### ST. ANDREW'S, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Society meets Monday evenings at St. Mungo Building, corner Fillmore street and Golden Gate avenue.

President.....Jas. C. Fyfe  
Cor. Secretary.....Geo. St. J. Bremner

### ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, OAKLAND.

Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., in rooms 46 and 47, Blake Block, corner of Twelfth and Washington streets.

President.....Alex. Smilie  
Secretary.....J. C. Veltch

### ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Clan Fraser, No. 78.

1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "in time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements, and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

### BENEFITS, FEES AND DUES.

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Active members, in case of sickness or accident, receive the sum of \$7.50 per week, also physician's attendance, free of charge. Funeral benefit, \$25.00.

Active members, initiation fee.....\$3.00  
Active members, monthly dues.....\$1.00  
Honorary members, initiation fee.....\$5.00  
Honorary members, yearly dues.....\$2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at New Era Hall, 2121 Market St., San Francisco.

Chief.....David Mowatt  
Secretary.....T. W. Forsyth, 1016 Guerrero St.

Lady Lovat Lodge (auxiliary) meets second and fourth Fridays at Leader's Hall, Chattanooga and Twenty-fourth streets. Secretary, Miss N. R. Campbell, 31 Hartford street.

OAKLAND—Clan Macdonald (Glencoe), Meets second and fourth Tuesday (8 p. m.) at Maccabee Temple, 11th and Clay streets.  
Chief.....A. W. Anderson  
Secretary.....A. Proctor, 928 34th St.

### SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

G. Pres..W. Meek, 602 San Pedro, Los Angeles  
G. Secretary.....T. Poyser, 157, Ney St., S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO—Burnaby Lodge, 194, Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m. at 3265 16th st.  
Worthy President.....Al. Finlayson  
Worthy Secretary.....T. Wood, 3238 21st St.

SAN FRANCISCO—Pickwick Lodge, 259, Meets every Monday, 8 p. m. at 1723 Market st.  
Worthy President.....Basil Brandon  
Worthy Sec.....Thos. Poyser, 157 Ney St.

OAKLAND—Albion Lodge, 206, meets Wednesday evenings, K. of P. Hall, 12th and Alice Sts.  
Worthy President.....Jesse Moore  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

ALAMEDA—Derby Lodge, 285, meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Masonic Bldg.  
Worthy President.....Wm. A. Andrews  
Worthy Secretary....F. Inganin, 915 Park St.

SAN JOSE—Victoria Lodge, 287, meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythian Hall.  
Worthy President....I. Knight, 135 White st.  
Worthy Sec'y, E. W. Maynard 112 S. First St.

GRASS VALLEY—Victoria Lodge, 289, meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President .....Josiah Mewten  
Worthy Secretary .....Thos. R. James

LOS ANGELES—Royal Oak, 220, meets Mondays at 121½ S. Broadway.  
Mondays, Mammoth Hall, 519 S. Broadway.  
Worthy President .....T. K. Adlard  
Worthy Secretary, Ed. Cooper, 137 Ave, 52 W.

PASADENA—Alexandra Lodge, 385, meets 2d and 4th Fridays at K. of P. Hall.  
W. President, E. R. Sanderson, 316 S. Prichard St., Los Angeles.  
W. Sec.....T. P. Adney, 304 Grove, Pasadena

RIVERSIDE—Riverside Lodge, 472, meets first and third Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Main street.  
Worthy President.....Stanley Rogers  
W. Sec.....Jas. M. Hastings, 596 E. 11th st.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Milton Lodge, No. 311, meets 2d and 4th Mondays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street.  
W. President.....F. Hepworth  
W. Secy.....Geo. Penketh, 13 Second St.

### DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

SAN FRANCISCO—Britannia Lodge, 7, meets every Monday, 8 p. m. at 1723 Market st.  
Worthy President .....Miss F. Beauford  
W. F. Sec..Mrs. R. Meadows, 1976 Folsom st.

SAN FRANCISCO—Empress Victoria Lodge, 142 meets Saturday, 8 p. m. at 1723 Market st.  
Worthy President .....Mrs. Annie M. Jones  
W. F. Sec..H. Williams, 304 11th av., Rich. Dis.

### CYMRODORION SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA.

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